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**Sent:** Wednesday, April 25, 2007 3:48 PM  
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**Subject:** comments on Water Supply and Quality Context memo

The draft Water Supply and Quality context memo produced for the Delta Vision process is a generally good summary discussion of a complex subject. I offer the following comments

1. The discussion of demands and percentages of SWP and CVP entitlements could benefit from some elaboration to note that ultimate delivery of a contract entitlement is primarily a function of a) annual demand for the water in within each system, and b) availability of that water under regulatory and operational constraints of the two systems. Often in wet years, a large percentage in contract entitlements was not historically fulfilled due to lack of demand for imported water in wet years, though this is a lessening trend due to expanded storage south of the Delta and increased conjunctive use of groundwater. In dryer years, entitlements are most often not met due to lack of water available to the systems under regulatory constraints.
2. The text box discussion on page 12 attempts to further expand on the statements "Water for two-thirds of California's residences passes through the Delta" and "The Delta is a source of drinking water for 23 million Californian's". Unfortunately, the discussion perhaps further clouds the meaning of the statements and appears to discount their essential truth. The discussion should avoid the use of "worst-case/best case" terminology as it is value-laden. Further, the analysis appears to omit the SWP water served to the populations of urban users in the growing areas of the South Lahontan, Tulare Lake and Central Coast regions. The "worst-case" scenario is greatly misleading in estimating Delta exports serve only 9 million Californians. Within the Metropolitan Water District alone, SWP supplies range in any given year from about 1/5-2/5ths of total water supply consumed in the region. While due to local plumbing and institutional issues, an individual served by that system may not directly receive a molecule of SWP water, due to the interconnected and interdependent nature of the delivery system, the volume and reliability of the water they receive is often no less dependent on supplies from the SWP that someone within the same system that receives 100% of their water molecules from the SWP. Effectively, any consumer with in the MWD service area relies on the SWP for a portion of their drinking water, and the same can be said for the other urban contractors of the SWP. In other words, water service within SWP and CVP contract service areas relies on a set of interconnected sources. Disruption on one source increases demands on remaining sources that may not be able to compensate.
3. At page 16 line 20-21, it is noted that the San Joaquin River contributes high levels of bromide to the Delta. This statement is incomplete unless it is noted that those high levels of bromide are primarily a result of seawater intrusion in the Delta becoming mixed into CVP export supplies, and not a significant natural constituent of native San Joaquin River waters or drainage.

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